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who are about to lose their jobs. They are about to be thrown on the unemployment rolls. There will be great loss to businessmen and merchants in the area, to landlords, and to banks that are waiting for payments to be made on mortgaged homes. It will cause undue hardship in an area that has already been suffering from the impact of adjoining depressed areas. It is unbelievable to me, Mr. Speaker, that the Secretary of Commerce cannot recognize the facts and approve this petition so that these ships can be built here in the United States so as to protect the jobs of the 3,000 persons who would be employed in such shipbuilding.

(Mr. O'NEILL asked and was given permission to revise and to extend his remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Cowart) is recognized for 60 minutes.

(Mr. CONTE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

(Mr. CONTE'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.)

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House the gentleman from Iowa is recognized for 3 minutes.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, ever-increasing Government spending is not a budget problem or a high statement type of problem alone. It is a constitutional issue.

Every addition to the spending power of the executive branch alters the Constitution because it affects the separation of powers which the Constitution set up among the three branches. And it alters the checks and balances by which each branch was kept in place.

Big spending inevitably swells the executive power while it diminishes the legislative and judicial branches. Inevitably the executive wields such power over Congress and the courts as to make restraints from the other branches virtually impossible.

The executive with large spending powers is cumulatively assuming the legislative function because under congressional delegated power and in too many instances he has been given the right to decide policy issues and the size and shape of the executive agencies.

With the growth of delegated power to the executive the courts become the mouthpiece of the executive because dissenting judges are no longer appointed. Judges who will change judicial precedents most radically are favored over those who hold to the historic interpretation of the Constitution.

Historically the great threat to freedom has been the use of armed forces by those who aspire to dictatorship. In the industrial-union society the same end can be achieved by those who assemble vast pools of spending money to buy

obedient "armies" who carry out their directives in politics, business, and the press.

Hitler demonstrated, 1932-36, that the unlimited spending power is as useful in establishing dictatorship today as armed uprising was in earlier times.

The spenders would like to build up the myth that opponents of spending are penny-pinchers who care nothing for people, and never see any issue in larger terms than balance sheets.

We take our stand on the ground that the executive power must be limited. When we add vast spending powers to the administrative and police powers, it becomes unlimited government, going down the steep slope to tyranny and dictatorship, however cleverly veiled.

We take the position taken by the American colonists that we want no unlimited executive power in this country, whether it is the Royal Government and the Redcoat armies of George III, or the welfare State with its spending bureaucracy of the New Deal, Fair Deal, and New Frontier.

We say that the Republican Party has missed a great historic opportunity. It has been satisfied only to cut Executive spending a little here and a little there. The Republican Party has signally failed to point out that excessive executive spending is usurpation, and an erosion of the Constitution as effective as an attack upon it.

When will the Republican Party wake up and take up the task to cut down every spending avenue through which the spenders have worked systematically to erode the Constitution piece by piece without a sound?

True Republicans in cooperation with constitutional Democrats have only one task—to make war on the destruction of our Constitution at every point where the new absolutism is at work.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. Edwards) is recognized for 10 minutes.

(Mr. EDMONDSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.)

(Mr. EDMONDSON'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. RANKIN) is recognized for 15 minutes.

(Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

(Mr. RANKIN'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.)

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. DADDARIO) is recognized for 1 hour.

(Mr. DADDARIO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his re-

marks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Speaker, it is my purpose to use this time to initiate a discussion on what I believe to be one of the most vital issues of American government today: the role and organization of intelligence.

The collection and processing of information by all agencies of the Government is a continuing process. It is vital to the success of any government that all sources be exploited to the maximum degree, and that such information be weighed and processed with calm judgment so that the facts and estimates on which decisions may be taken—decisions that affect the survival of us all—will be as complete and sound as man can acquire.

It has been almost 20 years since Pearl Harbor—but that disaster showed how scattered our intelligence activities were. Congress initiated, after the war, on a more unified approach. The success of the Office of Strategic Services, during World War II, proved the necessity for an instrument of special capabilities to assist in this effort. As time has passed and the need for a superior intelligence capacity has grown, worries have been aroused over just how efficient our intelligence community may be, and whether we do, indeed, have the best coordination of such activities that could exist.

It is apparent that Congress needs to exercise and must exercise more supervision and surveillance over this effort. We see and hear changes in the existing establishment, some excuses for past mistakes, promises of better things, but we do not have sufficient information on which to base our own judgment of these matters, so long as no committee exists to oversee the entire intelligence community.

Many Members of Congress have spoken frankly to me of their concern about this arm of executive government. They recognize as many have said that intelligence is the foremost line, the outermost line of our defense. It is needed, and must be organized to provide guidance to the policy, to the economic defense, as well as to the military defense of the United States.

It has been said that it is common knowledge the Central Intelligence Agency will soon lose its present Director, and has intentions of retiring soon. Another will be chosen to succeed him. The present Director has enjoyed the full support of the Congress. What guidelines are being followed, and should be followed, in the search for a successor? This question, too, is a matter of concern to the Congress.

Congress therefore should consider seriously the establishment of a watchdog committee on the intelligence community. In a time of particular tension, all Members have a right to be assured that every step is being taken to secure the information necessary in conjunction with their ultimate responsibility under the Constitution in matters affecting war. The Members have a right to be aware of matters pertaining to the national interest arising from covert intelligence operations. They have a responsibility and a right to exercise close su-